

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway—FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway—THE ROSE PRINCESS—LA BOUTEUSE—GOLDEN EGG.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery—FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN ENTERTAINMENT.

BURTON'S THEATRE. Broadway—THE ROSE PRINCESS—LA BOUTEUSE—GOLDEN EGG.

WALLACE'S THEATRE. Broadway—THE POOR NEW YORK.

LAUREL THEATRE. Broadway—THE POOR NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth Street—ITALIAN OPERA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway—AMERICAN ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS. 551 and 553 Broadway—GEORGE ORRIS AND WOOD'S MINSTER—ROBERTSON'S THEATRE.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 355 Broadway—STYLISH MELODIES—DOWN IN MINSTER.

MCCORMICK'S HALL. 472 Broadway—BARNUM'S MINSTER.

New York, Monday, December 28, 1857.

HALL FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, will leave Boston on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European edition of the Herald, printed in French and English, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning, to go by railroads, and at half-past two o'clock P. M. to go by steamer.

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Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places in Europe:—

London:—Samson Low, Son & Co., 47, Ludgate Hill.

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erection at the corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue was dedicated to the service of God yesterday, with appropriate religious ceremonies. Bishop James delivered a fervid discourse on the occasion.

The Peruvian wheat has a tendency on Saturday to fluctuate and depress the cotton market. The sales in small lots embraced about 200 a 300 bushels of wheat, in some cases being quoted as low as 95c., but holders generally asked prices above this figure. Prices were irregular and unsettled. The news had the effect of stiffening the market for flour, which closed at an advance of about 5c. per barrel, with moderate sales. Wheat was quiet. Beyond a sale of Canadian white, at \$1.10, and of small lot of Tennessee red at \$1.15, there was little doing. Corn was easier, with fair sales of new yellow and white at 57c. a 58c. a 59c. Pork sold to a fair extent at \$15.02 1/2 for mess. Beef sold to the extent of about 200 bbls., within the range of previous rates. Sugar—the sales embraced about 200 bbls. Cuba, Porto Rico and New Orleans at steady prices, and there was rather more doing in molasses, without change of moment in quotations. The sales included 120 bbls. New Orleans, 240 do. Cuba muscovado, and 30 do. do. Offsets were quiet. Sugar freight quotations were made, including 16,000 bushels of corn to Liverpool at 5 1/2 d. in bulk, and at 6 d. in bags, with flour at 2s. To London tierce beef was taken at 4s. 6d., with bbls. and tierce of pork at 3s. 6d. a 6s., and 2,000 bbls. were taken for G/bratlar at 90c. per bbl.

The Utah Expedition—Efficiency of the Arrangements.

It will be seen from our correspondence published yesterday that the expedition to Utah is getting along much better than the public has been led to suppose by the private accounts which have been published from time to time. On the 4th of November Col. Johnston, the commander, joined the army with two companies of infantry and a squadron of the Second dragoons, in the vicinity of Fort Bridger, bringing up with him all the supply and sutler trains that had been in the rear.

His arrival had changed the face of matters completely, and the expedition confidently expected to push forward at once to Salt Lake City, there being nothing, in the estimation of our correspondent, who is with it, except the elements, that could stop it. When we take into consideration that this army had marched more than one thousand miles over a country entirely barren of supplies, except a sparse growth of grass, without other accident than the stampeding of a few animals by Mormon scouts; and that now, at Fort Bridger, within a hundred and thirteen miles of Salt Lake City, it was full of hope and confidence, and desirous of proceeding at once through the defiles of the mountains, it will be evident that the preparations made for this march were most ample and complete. It was not to be expected that the army could reach its destination without losing a large portion of its animals, and so nearly using up the remainder as to render them unfit for a time for service. No march of a thousand miles could be accomplished without this result.

Whether the expedition will winter at Fort Bridger or endeavor to push on through the defiles, is not known, and will probably depend more upon the state of the weather and the depth of the snow than from any previously supposed deficiency in its supplies. These have all been arranged under the same skillful direction that organized the expedition to Mexico; and General Scott, the commander of the army, and General Jessup, who is at the head of the commissariat, are well aware of the great importance of transportation in military movements. Much of our success in Mexico was owing to the persistent course of General Jessup in sending forward continually from New Orleans to Vera Cruz horses and mules to enable General Scott to move with celerity. The fact that the Utah expedition had marched a thousand miles without interruption, and that their supply trains came up with it, filling the camp with abundance, and giving it the means of at once entering the valley if the snows do not prevent, prove that he has acted here in accordance with his usual foresight and energy.

The last hundred miles, which is now to be passed by the expedition, is the most rugged and difficult of the whole route, and besides the danger of their being blocked up with snows, the passes may be defended by bodies of Mormon troops to delay the march. It was already known in the camp that the Mormons were preparing to leave in the spring for Sonora, and the probability is that their wish is to delay the arrival of the expedition for a sufficient time to enable them to get a good start. Brigham Young has no doubt a much better knowledge than any one else of the facilities offered by the face of the country for such a movement, and even a winter migration would not be a new thing in Mormon experience. There is an indicative fact in our correspondent's letters, which is, that though parties of Mormons are continually hovering around the expedition, they take care to keep beyond rifle range. Their presence eastward of the passes in the mountains shows that these were not yet blocked up with snow, although sufficient had fallen to protect the grass from fire. The autumn in that region had been unusually mild and pleasant. The next advances will be awaited with great interest.

SENATOR DOUGLAS IN TOWN.—The honorable Senator from Illinois, Mr. Douglas, whose recent political course and Senate speeches sustaining it have attracted so much of public attention and speculation has arrived in this city. During his stay he will doubtless receive the admiring congratulations of the republicans of all shades, including the mulattos. There is a great deal of controversy and speculation in political circles as to the present position of Mr. Douglas. It is held by some that he has joined the opposition; others deny that he has gone over to the enemy, and say that he has only taken up such a position as will secure his re-election to the Senate from the State of Illinois. It is further believed that the movement of Douglas and Walker will result in the breaking up of the administration forces—separating the democratic party North and South, and preparing the way for the triumphant election of the republican candidate for the Presidency in 1860. This latter movement of Douglas gives, then, the greatest satisfaction to the leaders and the journals of the black republican party. But while they are full of admiration for the position which Mr. Douglas has assumed, and while it is from them that he receives all the praise, they are very careful not to commit themselves too far; and for good reasons. There is a general opinion in political circles that the Northern candidate for the Presidency in 1860 will be successful, provided the present anti-slavery feeling can be kept up. The movement of Mr. Douglas tends to prolong that feeling; but the republican leaders—such men as Senator Seward, Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, and even Colonel Fremont—are not willing that their party should be demoralized by taking up all the ideas of Mr. Douglas, or that he should be placed before them in the field. They, therefore, accept what aid he

gives; but he must be content with a place in the ranks, and cannot expect to be the candidate for the Presidency.

We understand that some great demonstration is being prepared for Senator Douglas during his stay here. It is gotten up, of course, chiefly by the republicans, aided by a few democratic sympathizers.

The Proposed Invasion of the Park by the Post Office—Reasons Why it Should be Rejected.

Although the tabling of the resolutions in the Board of Aldermen for the sale of the proposed Post Office site in the Park has temporarily postponed the ratification of that Esau like bargain, the public must not be thrown off their guard by it. The present Board, it is true, goes out of office next week, but renewed efforts will be made to have the sale confirmed before their term expires, and there is no knowing what influences may be brought to bear upon the majority in the meanwhile. There are interests at work in this matter which will spare neither money nor pains to carry the measure through, and it is therefore important that no time should be lost in securing a strong and immediate expression of public opinion upon the subject.

In order that there be no misapprehension as to the importance of the considerations involved in this question, let us just state what they are. In the first place, we are asked to give up to the Post Office Department one of the few green spots—oases in the midst of a brick wilderness—left to us at this end of the city. Constituting, as it does, one of the lungs of our population, and forming also one of the great centres of traffic, it is obvious that everything that tends to encumber and choke it up must have an injurious influence not merely on the public health, but on the public convenience. Instead of placing additional buildings in the Park, the experience of all large communities teaches us that we should endeavor, if possible, to increase its area; and that, ceteris paribus, it would be even expedient, as regards the future, to remove the edifices that are already upon it.

The value of centres of ventilation like this, in a crowded city, is too clearly demonstrated to admit of contradiction, even from the most ardent advocates of the proposed site. Subordinating, however, these sanitary considerations to the question of general convenience, how does this scheme recommend itself? Admitting, for argument sake, that the site would be a central one, has it never, we will ask, struck its partisans that it may be too much so, and that the embarrassments to which it would lead might soon render it a nuisance? Situated at the point of convergence between two of the greatest thoroughfares of the city—the throat, as it were, of Broadway and of the Bowery—and which is already too narrow for the immense traffic that pours through it, what will it be, when to this accumulation of vehicles and passengers are added the crowds that the Post Office necessarily will attract? It is evident that it must bring the whole living stream that pours along these channels to a dead lock, and occasion accidents innumerable. As to females approaching the Post Office from either Park row or Broadway, unless at the imminent risk of their lives, there is of course can be no chance whatever.

There is another question which has been lost sight of in the discussion of this matter, which it seems to us should have been the first taken into consideration. Is the situation itself adapted to the internal necessities of the Post Office? We are satisfied that it is not. In a public department like this, where economy of time is of the first importance, it is essential that all the offices should be on the ground floor. The ascending and descending of stairs occasion delays, which are, to say the least of them, desirable to be avoided. This consideration has been carefully consulted in the construction of all the great central Post Offices abroad, as, for instance, in those of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. The ground covered by their elevation is low. Now, the site proposed to be allocated to our new Post Office forms a cone, the base of which is not half wide enough to supply the space required for such an edifice. The building must either be made to front on Broadway or on Park row, to comply with the condition just specified, and even then the area would not be large enough for the purpose. It should be recollected, besides, that in the construction of a new Post Office for our city, provision must be made for a quadrangular court in its interior, to serve for the reception of the mail carts. It is obvious that it would neither be convenient nor safe for them to load in Broadway, and as soon as a general city post comes into operation the necessity of such an arrangement will be at once felt.

Since the plans of the proposed site have been before the department in Washington, an alteration has been made in them, the advantage of which we do not very clearly perceive. The original proposition was, it will be remembered, to run a thoroughfare through the Park in a straight line from Park place to Beekman street, and to appropriate to the Post Office all the ground south of this line. Under the purchase deed, as it now stands, this new street takes a more slanting direction northward, directly connecting Park place and Spruce street. The effect of this would be not only to cut up and disfigure what would remain of the Park, but also to add to the Post Office site a sharp angle, which would be of no use, unless the building were to be made to run obliquely from Broadway towards the Bowery, which is not possible. It will be seen from these facts that in no possible way could the new Post Office be rendered either convenient or ornamental on the proposed site, but that, on the contrary, it must become, in the course of time, a source of the greatest embarrassment and difficulty to the traffic of our principal thoroughfares.

Under such circumstances, we feel that we are justified in calling upon the citizens of New York to unite in a strenuous and immediate effort to arrest all further action in this matter. The Legislature, when it passed the bill authorizing the erection of a Post Office on the Park, allocated to it a position fronting on Chambers street, which would have met some of the objections just urged. To authorize the sale of the site selected by the Legislature, a second application will, we are aware, be necessary; but it is not our object merely to defeat this. We take the higher ground that any conversion of the Park to building purposes is opposed to the spirit of all previous legislation, to the requirements of the public health and comfort, and to the sentiments of the public generally. If, as we believe, these views are correct, a mass meeting of the citizens should be at once called, to enforce them upon the Corporation and the

department at Washington. Let there be a general rally, then, against this foolish scheme. The public voice only requires to make itself energetically heard to defeat the intrigues and efforts of its promoters.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—We learn by telegraph from New Orleans that another revolution has broken out in Mexico, for the purpose of overthrowing the dictatorship of Comonfort, and reinstating Congress and the late constitution. The centre of this revolution must have been in the capital itself, as the first pronunciamento occurred at Tacubaya, only a few miles distant; but the fact that it was followed by a similar movement at Vera Cruz is indicative of a speedy change of government. This important seaport is one of the chief sources of revenue to the federal authority, and its loss is an evidence of great weakness. So far as we can judge of the objects of the revolution from the short despatch received, it would seem that the party making it is the so-called Liberals, who are violently opposed to Santa Anna, and who have sometimes since succeeded from Comonfort because he would not go far enough nor fast enough for them in his measures against the church and other radical reforms. It would not be at all surprising, however, if this movement resulted in the return of Santa Anna to power, for there is no leader in Mexico of sufficient influence to unite the country against him.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Interesting news from Washington. THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—THE NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1857. Every mail that arrives brings additional intelligence of the alarming increase of the African slave trade. The President is determined if possible to put a stop to it. Movements are now making to increase the naval force on the African station, and to send more efficient vessels to cruise in those waters. Letters received by the last steamer state that the English government are moving in the same direction, and will cooperate with our government in any manner it may suggest to prevent this inhuman traffic.

A despatch to the government from the South coast of Africa, dated October 19, 1857, says:—"The slave trade is assuming a new aspect. The French government has gone boldly into it, and the British squadron are ordered not to verify the colors of a French vessel, whether legal trader or not. American ships, on the contrary, are searched, seized and confiscated, in a manner violative of our doctrine of the right of search." The subject has been laid before the Cabinet.

The State department is informed by telegraph that the schooner Susan, lying at Mobile, with a cargo of prisoners on board, consigned to Humphreys & Co., at Graytown, has been refused her clearance papers. This brings up practically the question how far government can interfere with legitimate commerce in order to starve out the world of God in the language of the apostle. It is extremely doubtful whether any of the New York appointments, except Collector Schell, will be sent to the Senate for some time.

Auctioneer McGuire, who has had the Senate building for years, has at last been defeated. John Pettibone, of this city, is the successful man. Wendell has got the House building, worth almost as much as the House property, and has sold it for \$100,000.

John Oxford, Chief Clerk in the Post Office Department, has resigned, and Mr. Peindexter, of Tennessee, takes his place.

Disaster to the Elgin Golden Age.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27, 1857. The schooner Reindeer, at St. Thomas, from this port, reports having fallen in with on the 21st of November, in latitude 23 1/2, longitude 64 1/2, the brig Golden Age, of Halifax, took from her one man named J. Nickerson, who had been on the wreck twelve days.

Fire at Marion, Ala.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 27, 1857. The Selma (Ala.) papers announce a destructive fire in the town of Marion. An entire block, including the Perry House, printing and law offices, drug, book, and mercantile stores, was consumed. The loss was stated at \$50,000.

Markets.

MONTE, Dec. 26, 1857. The sales of cotton to-day were 4,000 bales, at prices 5c. lower since the reception of the Persian's advice. Sales of the week, 10,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 10,000 bales. The sales of cotton to-day were 4,000 bales, at prices 5c. lower since the reception of the Persian's advice. Sales of the week, 10,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 10,000 bales.

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Musical and Dramatic Matters.

The week, although one of holiday, has only been a fair one for the theatres, and with the exception of Friday, for a very brilliant one for the Academy. The prospects for the week are better.

At the Academy, "Robert le Diable" was given on Monday and Wednesday, "Norma" (matinee) on Friday, "The Messiah" (oratorio) on Friday evening, and "Martha" on Saturday. This week Mr. Thalberg will play on the opera nights, being his farewell appearances here. Many amateurs, young ladies especially, will take this last opportunity to hear the great pianist. The opera for to-night is "The Puritans," with La Grange, Fornes, Labocetta and Gasser—an admirable distribution. Messrs. Thalberg and Viennet will play between the acts. A more excellent musical entertainment could hardly be given. A grand farewell testimonial to Thalberg is announced for Saturday evening next.

We hear that Mme. Caradori, who made a highly successful debut in our city on Friday, will shortly sing in the German opera "Fidelio." Mozart's Requiem is announced to be given at the Academy by all the artists, and the season will be wound up with *Fidelio*.

At the theatres the announcement of the week are of interest.

At the Broadway theatre, where Mr. Van Amburgh's troupe are doing a great business, certain new features are announced appropriate to the holidays. The entertainment offered at this house is exceedingly popular with everybody, and quite enchanting to young America. The bills announce performances for every evening, and extra afternoon entertainments on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

At Burton's Theatre, Mr. Mathews has given us his "Great Gun Trick," a clever satire upon "Professor" Mathews. Mr. Mathews does all the sleight of hand but none with more grace than his illustrious example. The "Great Gun Trick" to-night, with "A Nice Firm" (Burton, Brougham and Mathews) and "The Irish Lion" for Brougham. "London Assurance" on Tuesday, and Brougham's "Columbus" on Wednesday.

At Laura Keane's the chief attraction at present is the new pantomime, "Harlequin Bluebeard," which is gotten up in the London style, and was received with much favor on Christmas night. It is a localized version of Harlequin Bluebeard, by J. M. Morton, and the local part of the piece seemed rather stupid. For the rest there are some pretty scenes by Mr. Gets and Mr. Almy, a very large number of jokes of a diversified character, and some pretty figures, Misses Hubert and Lang being quite captivating. The pantomime is in the bills for to-night, and will be given on Wednesday and Saturday.

At Niblo's Garden they have a new and beautiful Christmas piece, "The Golden Egg," which is in the bills for this evening, with the ballet "Rose de Mai," by Rolis, and other capital things. Miss Zanfretta gave a new pas on the tight rope. Extra performance here on Saturday afternoon.

At Wallace's Theatre "The Poor of New York" still keeps its place in the bills. It is up for this evening, and will, we presume, be played throughout the week.

At the Bowery Theatre Bands, Nathans & Co.'s equestrian troupe enters upon sixth week, and an excellent bill is announced.

At Barnum's Museum they have produced a new version

of "Valentine and Orson" with great success. It will be played to-night and every evening this week.

The colored opera houses, Wood's, Bowery and Bryant, all offer entertainments appropriate to the season, and extra performances on New Year's day.

Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble gives her last reading, "Antony and Cleopatra," this afternoon at 1 1/2 o'clock. This reading closes the course, which we are glad to know has been entirely successful.

Mr. Einfeld gives the first of his classical soirees for the season, at Dowdworth's rooms on Tuesday. The quartette party will be assisted by Mrs. Greaver-Johnson and Miss H. Behrend.

Strangers in the city will not fail to remember the art galleries, which are unusually good at this time. They include the Belmont collection in Tenth street, Academy rooms, the French exhibition, 407 Broadway, and the Dusseldorf gallery, with Powers' Greek Slave at 548 Broadway. They are all excellent.

Appropriate to the weather the Panorama of the Kane Expedition at 598 Broadway. It is executed with admirable attention to the details of frigidity.

Sermon by Rev. Mr. Kalkoth, of Boston.

The announcement that the Rev. Isaac S. Kalkoth, pastor of the Tremont Temple, Boston, would preach yesterday at the Norfolk street Baptist church in this city, (Dr. Armitage's), drew a very large congregation to that edifice to see and hear a clergyman who has obtained no less celebrity within the past year as being the subject of a criminal charge, as well as the theme of much public discussion, under circumstances of a peculiar if not an unusual nature. It will be remembered that Mr. Kalkoth was tried last April, in Boston, and acquitted by the jury, for a grave crime, which the doctrine condemns, and which the laws of the pious State of Massachusetts make a felony and punishable by confinement in the State prison. This being the first visit of the reverend gentleman to New York since that event, much curiosity was naturally evinced yesterday to see him and hear the Gospel from his lips. Consequently, the assemblies at the Baptist church in Norfolk street in the forenoon of yesterday was quite large. The majority of the congregation was composed of ladies and young men, though not a few gentlemen advanced in life were present.